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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Government in America.

We mentioned, a few days since, our having received late American Papers, which the more pressing claims of English News, the late Edinburgh Review, and Asiatic Correspondence, prevented our using for publication at that particular period. We have now, however, given our attention to them, and among a number of articles of some interest, we have been particularly struck with one in *The New England Palladium*, containing a Statement of the proposed Amendments in the Constitution of Massachusetts.

In this age of creating, changing, remodelling, restoring, and abolishing Constitutions, by Military, Carbonari, and Holy Allies, it is a pleasing novelty to see a people, in the bosom of peace, proceeding, with the calm deliberation of philosophers, to amend their political system. Such things do not occur on the eastern shores of the Atlantic: there, evils must be tolerated because they are ancient, and a nation must not think of improving its political condition, without first consulting all its neighbours; and neighbouring Despots are too wise to consent to any such improvement, because they know that the happiness enjoyed by the inhabitants of an adjacent country will generate discontent among their own subjects. Our own Constitution is, we fear, past all hope: our Politicians, like a Consultation of the Medical Faculty, on a desperate case, are many of them doubtful whether any attempt to effect a cure would not aggravate the evil. The Radicals, however, thinking desperate cases require desperate remedies, conceive that a bold attempt should be made. The Whigs propose Restoratives, which, if they do little good, can hardly be productive of much harm. The Tories flatter the patient John Bull with false hopes of a recovery from all the evils he suffers; and at the same time, they are resolved to resist the application of any remedy calculated to renovate his Constitution, well knowing that if left alone, he must soon sink under "an absolute monarchy," which, according to Hume, "is the easiest death, the true *Euthanasia* of the British Constitution."

When the Friends of Liberty deprecate the abuses and corruptions of our political system, which tend to this fatal result, they point out the evils of absolute power, by the example of those countries wherein such power is established. If such acts of oppression and cruelty are perpetrated in Russia, or in Turkey, the same, they justly argue, will be committed, if absolute power should ever be established in England. The enemies of liberal institutions, should, in like manner, when they object to the full operation of the Republican part of our Constitution, prove, by referring to the example of other nations where a trial has been fairly made, that the exercise of the right of suffrage by the great body of the people, is inconsistent with order, tranquillity, and subordination to the laws. They should show that Universal Suffrage and Annual Elections are productive of "anarchy and confusion" in the United States of America. They should show that these frequent Elections are highly injurious to the people, by abstracting them from their occupations, and filling the land with continual commotions; they should shew that the people return only violent and ignorant Demagogues for their Representatives, that the business of the nation is neglected, because the attention of the Legislature is wholly taken up in settling Election Disputes; they should show that the property of the rich is stripped from them and shared among the rabble; and a thousand other mischiefs which are said to be the natural and necessary

effects of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage. Not that we think Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage necessary for the salvation of our country; but it is useless to dispute about the exact extent of Reform that may be desirable, when, in fact, hardly any hope exists that without some greater effort than has yet been attempted, any degree of Reform whatever will be obtained.

The Proposed Amendments in the Constitution of Massachusetts, are prefaced with an account of the manner in which they should be submitted for the adoption or rejection of the people, by a majority of votes, in Meetings legally warned in their respective towns or districts, and the manner in which the returns of the votes should be made and transmitted to the inspection of the Government.

I.—The Amendments consist of fourteen Articles, the first of which regards the "provision to be made for the institution of the public worship of God." It is the duty and in the power of the Legislature to "cause provision to be made for the support of public teachers;" which is not to be confined to Protestant teachers, but to extend "to all public Christian teachers of piety," and also to extend to "all religious Societies, whether incorporated or unincorporated." "The sums levied for this purpose shall, if a person require it, be paid to the public teacher or teachers, if there be any, on whose instructions he attends. The right formerly possessed by the Legislature of enjoining attendance on public worship, is annulled."—A State, where Religion is placed on so rational a basis, must escape numerous evils arising from the animosities between different sects, where one is favoured and others oppressed. No true Christian can maintain that every man's conscience should be regulated by the religious belief of the Magistrate, or which amounts to the same thing, of the Government; for to advance such a position would be to endow the Magistrate or the Government with Papal Infallibility; yet so truly absurd are some Protestants, that while they ridicule the Pope's claims to infallibility, they arrogantly assume it to themselves, as resident in their own body. How else could they justify themselves for decimating the produce of a country to support their own sect, while four fifths of the people of that country are Catholics? Unless upon the ground that their doctrines are infallibly right, and those of the Catholics certainly wrong, such a proceeding cannot be defended.—This Article also provides—that no person shall be subjected to trial for any crime or offence for which he might be subjected to imprisonment or ignominious punishment, unless on Indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases specially provided for by the Statutes.* And every person charged with any crime or offence shall have a right to be fully heard in his defence by himself and counsel.

II.—The Political year is to begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May, on which day, every year, the General Court shall assemble, and all Elections, &c are to be regulated accordingly. The Meetings for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senators, who shall hold their respective offices for one year, shall be held on the second Monday of November every year, instead of the first Monday of April; and the Members of the House of Representatives shall also be chosen at the same Meetings.

III.—If any Bill or Resolve shall be objected to and not approved by the Governor, and if the General Court shall adjourn

* The Statutes here referred to, are, we believe, those enacted for the Military Government of the Army and Navy.

within five days after the same shall have been laid before him for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the Constitution, such Bill or Resolve shall not become a Law, or have force as such.

IV.—The General Court shall have full power to erect Municipal Governments in any corporate town in the Commonwealth; but no such Government shall be constituted in any town not containing at least twelve thousand inhabitants.

V.—Thirty-six persons shall be annually elected to be Senators, instead of Forty persons as heretofore required; and not less than Nineteen persons shall constitute a quorum for doing business. The number of Districts into which the Commonwealth shall be divided for the purpose of electing Senators, shall never be less than Ten; and the Senators shall be so apportioned among the said Districts as that no District shall elect more than Six. Every corporate town, containing 1,200 inhabitants, may elect one Representative; and 2,400 is the mean increasing number, which shall entitle a town to an additional Representative. Every corporate town containing less than 1,200 inhabitants, shall be entitled to elect one Representative every other year only. But on those years in which the valuation of the different States within the Commonwealth is to be settled, each town, shall be entitled to send a Representative. The mode is pointed out, in which the Legislature shall regulate the alternate years on which these towns shall respectively send Representatives. To prevent the House of Representatives from becoming too numerous, the number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect an additional Representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle it to elect more than one, shall be proportionably increased in the year 1832, and every tenth year thereafter; so that the House of Representatives shall never consist of more than 275 members, (except in these years in which the valuation is settled.) No town which shall be entitled to send a Representative every other year, shall ever be deprived of that privilege; and every town which shall hereafter be incorporated shall be entitled to send one Representative, when it shall contain 2,400 inhabitants and not before. The Members of the House of Representatives shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth for their attendance in the General Court, during the Session thereof; and not less than 100 Members shall constitute a quorum for doing business. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives are exempted from arrest on mesne process, warrant of distress, or execution, during their going unto, return from, or attendance on the General Court.

VI. The sixth Article contains what our Politicians of the Fletcher-alias-Franklin-alias-Forbes School, *alias* the herd of Tories who imbibe their political wisdom and virtue from the hiring pages of the *Courier* and his Imitators, would stile the *essence* of Radicalism. Here the abominable monster, Universal Suffrage, develops himself in all his hideous deformity: the division of property, and the bursting of the bands of society, are before him, and anarchy, confusion, and suffering, and misery, behind. Those who would see the pernicious effects of Universal Suffrage have only to look at America. The right of voting in the election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives is extended (horrible to relate!) to every male citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, (paupers and persons under guardianship excepted) who shall have resided within the Commonwealth one year, and within the Town or District in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding the election; and who shall have paid by himself or others, any State or County tax which shall have been assessed upon him in any Town or District of the Commonwealth. Citizens exempted by law from taxation, but otherwise qualified, are not excluded from the right of suffrage.

VII. The seventh Article regards the appointment of Notaries Public, and supplying vacancies in the Secretaryship or Treasurership of the Commonwealth; and the nomination of a Commissary General, when the exigencies of the Commonwealth shall require.

VIII. In the elections of Captains and Subalterns of Militia, all members of their respective Companies, whether under or above twenty-one years of age, shall have a right to vote.

IX. The ninth Article regards the removal of Justices of the Peace and other Judicial Officers from Office; and provides that the Governor and two branches of the Legislature respectively shall not hereafter be authorized to propose questions to Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and require their opinions thereon.

X. The tenth Article confirms the privileges of Harvard College, providing that the Board of Overseers in the election of Ministers of Churches to be members of the said Board shall not hereafter be confined to Ministers of Churches of any particular denomination of Christians.

XI.—The following Oath of Allegiance is to be taken by every person appointed to any office, Civil or Military, before he enter on the duties of his office: "I A. B. do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. *So help me God.*" Or if a Quaker, "I A. B. do solemnly affirm, &c. (till the words "Constitution thereof") "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

XII.—This same Oath and the Oath of Office is all that is required of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Councillors, Senators, or Representatives.

XIII.—This Article specifies certain offices that cannot be held at the same time by the same person; and certain offices an acceptance of which is equivalent to a resignation of certain others.

XIV.—If at any time hereafter any specific amendment to the Constitution be proposed in the General Court, and agreed to by a majority of the Senators and two thirds of the Representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment shall be entered on the Journals and published; and referred to the General Court next to be chosen; and if in that Court the amendment be agreed to in the same manner as above stated, then it shall be submitted to the people; and if approved by a majority of qualified voters, voting thereon at Meetings legally warned to be holden for that purpose, such amendment shall become a part of the Constitution.

Such is an outline of the proposed amendments in the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts; which opens a prospect of national happiness that no friend to his species can fail to contemplate with admiration and delight. This people, whom we may consider as merely Transatlantic Britons, have carried with them our national character, and the spirit of our national institutions, and evidently profiting by our experience, they wisely provide in time against the evils which they see us now suffer. They thus erect and gradually perfect such a political system as they find best suited to their circumstances, and best calculated to secure their happiness; and happily divided by the broad Atlantic from the neighbourhood of Tyrants, there is nothing to check the progress of improvement. There is no Association of Despots to say "Thus far shall improvement go and no farther;" or to compel them, by force of arms, to conform in their political institutions to the Old Governments of Europe: to these institutions, which are called "sacred" and "venerable," because established by superstitious barbarians in a remote and unenlightened age; as if time could dignify folly or sanctify injustice.

The Americans are happily removed from the pernicious contagion of rooted errors: and our evils are as beacons to warn them on which side the danger lies. It would be well if we also could derive some little benefit from their experience; for our own, although dearly bought, does not seem sufficient to open the eyes of all. We know that the popular branch of our Constitution has fallen into decay: this has been declared by the greatest men: but we are told, with all the force of incessant repetition and eager vociferation, that it must not be thoroughly repaired;

because it would lead to turbulence and violence, anarchy and confusion. Putting aside these fiction, let us appeal to facts: the national character of the Americans comes the nearest of any other people to the character of Englishmen; the manner of electing American Representatives is still more popular than would be required in the election of the Members of our House of Commons; the former are besides not checked like the latter by an Hereditary Aristocracy, in close union with an Hereditary Head of the Executive: yet among such a people, such popular elections, even with nothing to balance them, after a long and fair trial in peace and in war, have not been found to produce anarchy and confusion: then why should a sufficient extension of the right of suffrage produce anarchy and confusion in England? Is the English character so inferior to the American, that the rights exercised by the latter could not with safety be entrusted to an Englishman? Whoever asserts this, pronounces a gross calumny against the character of Englishmen, and does not deserve to be called a Briton.

In an American Paper of a later date than the one from which we have taken this outline of the Proposed Amendments in the Constitution of Massachusetts, we have met with the following an article copied from an Irish Paper, which draws a forcible and striking contrast between the Message of the President Munroe, to the American Congress, and the Speech that the English Ministers caused to be delivered from the throne to the British Parliament, which is worth re-printing here, for its fidelity and truth:—

"The King's speeches are a cold, lifeless, freezing heap of materials, put together in the most clumsy manner and only calculated to lower the literary character of the nation. Never did America rise so triumphant as she does to-day in the person of the President, Mr. Monroe—calm, dignified, simple, and unaffected—as if to represent the giant greatness of the country of which he is the respected head, in the best and most suitable manner—he goes on with all the peaceful solemnity of a statesman, looking down upon the world from an immense elevation, neither to be agitated nor intimidated by the storm that blows beneath.

America, breathing the air of freedom, exhibits a great people, in the enjoyment of the utmost latitude of thought, and the most unbounded liberty of expression of that thought which the most zealous advocate of human liberty can by possibility wish for. There every man may speak his mind of the Government he lives under, without the hazard of an ex-officio information. There, the greater the truth told by the political writer, the greater his justification, and the more certain his triumph. There the Executive can do wrong, and can be assailed with impunity by the Press, when the wrong is committed. There the Public is protected by a Press which can only be silenced by removing the evil complained of. There truth and falsehood find their proper level—the calumniator who makes charges he is unable to support, is abandoned by public opinion—What! Mr. Attorney General, can this be the fact, and still no insurrections, no violations of the public peace, no treason, no danger to the order of things as established by law, no disaffection—and everlasting peace produced by the very means which our sages assert could only produce everlasting discontent; yet, most true it is, that the extreme Liberty of the Press in America prevents those evils which a *Restricted* Press in England invariably produces.

In England, the people and their friends are abused in the most insulting and exasperating terms, and the press which defends that people is subject to the rod of the attorney-general, because it merely repels the blow, and throws back on power the language which is used against the people. What is the consequence? That the public heart has no ventilator—it experiences no relief—discontent and disaffection follow, and the government and people are arrayed against each other with a relentless and forgiving animosity. It is this liberty of press and freedom of thought in America, which insure the responsibility of government. It is this which gives Mr. Monroe's speech the character it possesses of simple, unsophisticated truth; laying before hi

country in an honest and ingenuous tone, the entire political map, neither concealing nor exaggerating—full of confidence in the strength of the country, as long as she possesses a constitution which calls all its energies, physical and intellectual, into action:—but see further.

The people of England are pressed down by a load of taxation, which almost deprives the majority of the necessities of life—either excessive luxury or excessive distress—a meek follower of Christ in the possession of *Twenty Thousand* per annum, and thousands round him struggling from morning to night to provide for the day that is passing over them and their children—millions raised by taxes on the most valuable portion of the community to pay placemen or pensioners either for services which *never were* rendered, or for the daily prostitution of their conscientious opinions; a set of ministers distinguished for their determination to multiply their dependants by the perpetual creation of new places and new sinecures—economy laughed at—a standing army considered a *sine qua non*, without which the nation could not be governed—a magistrate armed at all points to interrupt the right of petition, and by one species of manoeuvre or other, to extinguish the public spirit. Such is the picture which England has offered to the observation of America—and yet, if the principles of the British constitution were honestly acted upon, if the spirit as well as the forms of that constitution were preserved, we doubt if the Americans could display greater sincerity of allegiance than Englishmen are inclined to yield to the faithful and honest administrators of the constitution, as Blackstone and De Lolme have described it.

The general spirit of Mr. Monroe's message is kind and conciliatory; it candidly admits the great commercial distress under which America, in common with the European world, has suffered, and it draws from that distress a wholesome and instructive lesson on the necessity and expediency of economy. It displays a warm anxiety for the most pacific intercourse with the nations of Europe, and manifests an honorable sympathy with the fate and fortunes of South America. It appears from Mr. Monroe, that nothing is left undone by the United States to effect, by a co-operation with European powers, the complete establishment of South American freedom. No doubt, any other conduct would be disgraceful and inglorious. But the most distinguishing feature in this very interesting message of Mr. Monroe is the rapid reduction of the national debt. While the ministers of England are borrowing money to feed their placemen and pay their army, the American statesmen are paying off their national debt, reducing their establishments and practising economy in every department. Why this difference between the two countries? Because, in America, the government and legislature are the representatives of the people—in England, the legislature are the representatives of the ministers and their friends. In America, if the public interests were sacrificed to a part, and that a small part of the nation, the authors would, as Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, said, *be taken by the shoulders and turned out*. But in England, things are so managed, that all the *forms* of liberty are preserved, and all its *essentials* are sacrificed—and until the people obtain such a weight in the legislature as Reform would effect, it is quite idle to suppose that those who profit by the plunder will be the first to relinquish the mode of obtaining it. There never was a King so easily made popular and powerful as the present King of England. Those who know him best assert, that in the private intercourse of the table there is no warmer advocate of the principles of the constitution; and that the circumstances alone in which he is unfortunately placed, induce him to continue those men in power who have struggled so hard to rob their master of the affections of his subjects. There is an internal cabinet which sways every thing—moves all the puppets who play their parts before us, and exercise a pernicious control over the feelings and councils of the King, which wars with his own nature and contravenes his own inclinations. To see a King so circumstanced, must be a subject of sorrow to every reflecting mind in the empire—but to America how does it appear? The picture we will not attempt to draw."

A Wireling's Apology for Falsehood.

It is not often that we have occasion to quote from the *Courier*, and the *John Bull* of London; but it may be now and then useful to some, and amusing to others, to see their Songs of Exultation, at the failure of measures which, if carried, might serve gradually to heal the wounds of the country, but if pertinaciously resisted on all occasions, will probably end in making these Organs of Ministers pitch their tune in another key, if it does not destroy entirely the whole machinery of their Instruments, and spoil for ever the trade of the Composers, Performers, and Bellows-blowers, by whom these Triumphal Odes are got up and executed for the entertainment of the "Friends of Social Order, and our Holy Religion." That *Falsehood* forms the basis of this statement (which is undeniable), is to them of no importance. "Its wit," says the *Courier*, "must be its apology!" This may be a very good apology indeed to those who have turbot and champaigne at command, whether at Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor's or elsewhere—but it is an apology little calculated to satisfy the hungry or the naked, who, but for the unfeeling mockery of their Rulers might be fed and clothed, and the nation filled with industry, content, and happiness.

(From the *Courier*.)

"Reform is Britain's Birth-right," Lambton said,
With loud commanding tone and lofty carriage;
But, by old Esau's wise example led,
He truck'd the birth-right for a mess of porridge.

The division last night (April 18) was no less unexpected than laughable. The Reformers thought that they could carry their point by a *coup de main*, by instantly dividing the House, though in the absence of the mover of the question, the seconder, and nearly all those who had spoken in its support. The cry of "Question! Question!" without one single exception, proceeded from the Opposition Benches, and Lord Milton's voice, as we are informed, was particularly distinguished. They would not even hear Mr. Canning, who yielded to the impatience of the other side, and sat down. If therefore, there was any "trick or management," as the *Morning Chronicle* complains, it was on the part of Mr. Lambton's friends, and not on that of the Government.

Equally unlucky is the *Chronicle's* details of the matter. It represents "Mr. Lambton, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Maxwell, and other advocates of Reform as having gone upstairs for a few minutes, to get refreshment, and as being shut out." Now the truth is, that Mr. Lambton had gone clean and clear away, and was dining at Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor's with a party, when Mr. Samuel Whitbread hurried away, and, pale and woe-begone, like the man who

Drew Priam's curtains in the dead of night,
And would have told 'em half his Troy was burn'd,

interrupted the festivities of the Members for Durham, with the sad news "that their motion for Reform was lost."

Mr. Hobhouse was just gone up stairs—but it was *up stairs* in the King's Bench, where he was dining with his friend Sir Francis Burdett, and pledged, no doubt, hearty toasts to liberty and reform.

As to Mr. Maxwell, he also had just stepped out for refreshment—but it was, we believe, about six weeks ago; and the last time we heard of him was certainly in a situation in which we should not have thought any gentleman would have placed himself by way of refreshment, for he was in the chair of a public meeting, at Lanark, at which Mr. Owen was making a speech, which had lasted four hours when the last advices came away; and we are not sure that Mr. Maxwell may not, at this very hour, be still in the said chair.—(The above statement is incorrect but its wit must be its apology.)

As to the principal advocates, we suppose Mr. Brougham is meant. This is as correct as all the rest. Mr. Brougham was, like Mr. Lambton, at Mr. Taylor's, partaking the elegant hospitalities of that noted Amphitryon, whose kitchen smokes, as we are informed, during the Session of Parliament, like a steam-engine, and runs a chance of being indicted for a nuisance under Mr. Taylor's own Bill. It would, indeed, be a happy amendment to Mr. Taylor's Bill, if his guests were obliged to consume their own *smoke*."

Michael's Dinner, or Friends to Reform.

(From *John Bull*.)

FAIR Reform—celestial maid!
Hope of Britons—hope of Britons!
Calls her followers to her aid;
She has fit ones!—she has fit ones!
They would brave, in danger's day,
Death to win her!—death to win her!
If they met not by the way
MICHAEL'S dinner—MICHAEL'S dinner!

LAMERTON leads the patriot van;
Noble fellow—generous fellow!
Quite the dandy of the clan—
Rather yellow—rather yellow!
Of fair Liberty he tells
Tales bewitching—tales bewitching;
But they vanish, when he smells
MICHAEL'S kitchen—MICHAEL'S kitchen!

Lawyer BROUGHAM is next in rank;
Prates like Babel—prates like Babel;
He has never eat or drank
At Brib'ry's table—Brib'ry's table;
What, then, now should stop his mouth,
In this hot age—in this hot age?
**'Tis, if he would tell the truth,
MICHAEL'S potage—MICHAEL'S potage!**

HOBHOUSE who pretends to *rec*,
Cur of BURDETT—cur of BURDETT,
Fir'd his pop-gun, but the House
Never heard it—never heard it;
He foresaw, from CANNING's lash,
Stripes too cutting—stripes too cutting,
So he sneak'd away to hash
MICHAEL'S mutton—MICHAEL'S mutton.

Where was on that famous night,
HUME the surgeon?—HUME the surgeon?
Who pretends to set us right
By constant purging—constant purging;
No division yet expecting—
Fond of work, he—fond of work, he—
At the moment was dissecting
MICHAEL'S turkey—MICHAEL'S turkey.

FERGUSSON his place may choose,
In the bevy—in the bevy;
He's the real TAYLOR's goose,
Hot and heavy—hot and heavy—
He'd out-do, with sword and flame,
SENNA-CHERIB—SENNA-CHERIB.
What, that evening, made him tame?
MICHAEL'S spare-rib—MICHAEL'S spare-rib.

Thus the social round they form,
In Privy-Gardens—Privy-Gardens;
And they care, about REFORM,
Not three farthings—not three farthings;
To yawn and vote let others stay,
Who can bear it—who can bear it?
**They, much wiser, drank away
MICHAEL'S claret—MICHAEL'S claret.**

While ye thus, in claret, Sirs,
Lose your reason—lose your reason;
England will recover hers,
Lost last season—lost last season!
Faction's mobs—Sedition's hordes
Must grow thinner—must grow thinner,
When plain Common Sense records
MICHAEL'S dinner—MICHAEL'S dinner.

LITERATURE

—67—

Lord Byron's Letter to Mr. Murray.

The Letter of Lord Byron to his Publisher, Mr. Murray, was written expressly to convey His Lordship's high estimation of the character and talents of Pope, and his contempt for the opinions and editorial strictures of his detractor, Mr. Bowles. The Letter is of considerable length, and has been published in a Pamphlet; it is dated from Ravenna, February 7, 1821. We have already given an Extract from it, shewing the high opinion which Lord Byron entertained of Pope; and, passing over his sarcasms on Mr. Bowles's critical character, which are severe but seemingly just, we have now selected a longer portion, which we deem by far the most interesting of the whole, as shewing the conceptions which the greatest Poet of the Age has formed of the principles and practice of the sublime Art in which he himself excels. The Extract is of considerable length, but of sufficient interest to reward the most attentive perusal. It is as follows:—

"I now come to Mr. Bowles's "invariable principles of poetry." These Mr. Bowles and some of his correspondents pronounce "unanswerable;" and they are "unanswered," at least by Campbell, who seems to have been astounded by the title. The Sultan of the time being, offered to ally himself to a king of France, because "he hated the word league;" which proves that the Padishah understood French. Mr. Campbell has no need of my alliance, nor shall I presume to offer it; but I do hate that word "invariable." What is there of *human*, be it poetry, philosophy, wit, wisdom, science, power, glory, *wind*, matter, life, or death, which is "invariable"? Of course I put things divine out of the question. Of all arrogant baptisms of a book, this title to a pamphlet appears the most complacently concealed. It is Mr. Campbell's part to answer the contents of his performance, and especially to vindicate his own "Ship," which Mr. Bowles most triumphantly proclaims to have struck to his very first fire.

"Quoth he, there was a *Ship*;
Now let me go, thou grey-haired loon,
Or my staff shall make thee skip."

It is no affair of mine, but having once begun (certainly not by my own wish, but called upon by the frequent recurrence to my name in the pamphlets), I am like an Irishman in a "row," "any body's customer." I shall therefore say a word or two on the "Ship."

Mr. Bowles asserts that Campbell's "Ship of the Line" derives all its poetry not from "art," but from "nature." "Take away the waves, the winds, the sun, &c. &c. one will become a stripe of blue bunting; and the other a piece of coarse canvas on three tall poles." Very true; take away the "waves," "the winds," and there will be no ship at all, not only for poetical, but for any other purpose; and take away "the sun," and we must read Mr. Bowles's pamphlet by candle-light. But the "poetry" of the "Ship" does not depend on "the waves," &c.; on the contrary, the "Ship of the Line" confers its own poetry upon the waters; and heightens theirs. I do not deny, that "the waves and winds," and above all "the sun," are highly poetical; we know it to our cost, by the many descriptions of them in verse: but if the waves bore only the foam upon their bosoms, if the winds wafted only the seaweed to the shore, if the sun shone neither upon pyramids, nor fleets, nor fortresses, would its beams be equally poetical? I think not; the poetry is at least reciprocal. Take away "the Ship of the Line" "swinging round" the "calm water," and the calm water becomes a somewhat monotonous thing to look at, particularly if not transparently clear; witness the thousands who pass by without looking on it at all. What was it attracted the thousands to the launch? they might have seen the poetical "calm water" at Wapping, or in the "London Dock" or in the Paddington Canal, or in a horse-pond, or in a slop-basin, or in any other vase. They might have heard the poetical winds howling through the chinks of a pigsty, or the garret window; they might have seen the sun shining on a footman's livery, or on a brass warmingpan; but could the "calm water," or the "wind," or the "sun," make all, or any of these "poetical;" I think not. Mr. Bowles admits "the Ship" to be poetical, but only from those accessories; now if they confer poetry so as to make one thing poetical, they would make other things poetical; the more so, as Mr. Bowles calls a "ship of the line" without them, that is to say, its "masts and sails and streamers," "blue bunting," and "coarse canvas," and "tall poles." So they are; and porcelain is clay, and man is dust, and flesh is grass, and yet the two latter at least are the subjects of much poetry.

Did Mr. Bowles ever gaze upon the sea? I presume that he has, at least upon a sea piece. Did any painter ever paint the sea only without the addition of a ship, boat, wreck, or some such adjunct? Is the sea itself a more attractive, a more moral, a more poetical object, with or without a vessel, breaking its vast but fatiguing monotony? Is a storm more poetical without a ship? or, in the poem of "The Shipwreck," is it the storm or the ship which most interests? Both much undoubtedly; but without the vessel, what should we care for the tempest?

It would sink into mere descriptive poetry, which in itself was never esteemed a high order of that art.

I look upon myself as entitled to talk of naval matters, at least to poets:—with the exception of Walter Scott, Moore, and Southey, perhaps, who have been voyagers, I have swum more miles than all the rest of them together now living ever sailed, and have lived for months and months on shipboard; and, during the whole period of my life abroad, have scarcely ever passed a month out of sight of the ocean; besides being brought up from two years till ten on the brink of it. I recollect, when anchored off Cape Sigeum in 1810, in an English frigate, a violent squall coming on at sunset, so violent as to make us imagine that the ship would partake, or drive from her anchorage. Mr. Hobhouse and myself, and some officers, had been up the Dardanelles to Abydos, and were just returned in time. The aspect of a storm in the Archipelago is as poetical as need be, the sea being particularly short, dashing, and dangerous, and the navigation intricate and broken by the isles and currents. Cape Sigeum, the tumuli of the Troad, Lemnos, Tenedos, all added to the associations of the time. But what seemed the most "poetical" of all at the moment, were the numbers (about two hundred) of Greek and Turkish craft, which were obliged to "cut and run" before the wind, from their unsafe anchorage, some for Tenedos, some for other isles, some for the main, and some it might be for eternity. The sight of these little scudding vessels, darting over the foam in the twilight, now appearing and now disappearing between the waves in the cloud of night, with their peculiarly white sails, (the Levant sail not being of "coarse canvas," but of white cotton), skimming along as quickly, but less safely than the sea-news which hovered over them; their evident distress, their reduction to fluttering specks in the distance, their crowded succession, their littleness, as contending with the giant element, which made our stout forty-four's *teak* timbers (she was built in India) creak again; their aspect and their motion, all struck me as something far more "poetical" than the mere broad, brawling, shipless sea, and the sullen winds, could possibly have been without them.

The Euxine is a noble sea to look upon, and the port of Constantinople the most beautiful of harbours, and yet I cannot but think that the twenty sail of the line, some of one hundred and forty guns, rendered it more "poetical" by day in the sun, and by night perhaps still more, for the Turks illuminate their vessels of war, in a manner the most picturesque, and yet all this is *artificial*. As for the Euxine, I stood upon the Symplegades—I stood by the broken altar still exposed to the winds upon one of them—I felt all the "poetry" of the situation, as I repeated the first lines of Medea; but would not that "poetry" have been heightened by the *Argo*? It was so even by the appearance of any merchant vessel arriving from Odessa. But Mr. Bowles says, "why bring your ship off the stocks?" For no reason that I know, except that ships are built to be launched. The water, &c. undoubtedly heightens the poetical associations, but it does not *make* them; and the ship amply repays the obligations: they aid each other; the water is more poetical with the ship—the ship less so without the water. But even a ship, laid up in dock, is a grand and poetical sight. Even an old boat, keel upwards, wrecked upon the barren sand, is a "poetical" object; (and Wordsworth, who made a poem about a washing-tub and a blind boy, may tell you so well as I) whilst a long extent of sand and unbroken water, without the boat, would be as like dull prose as any pamphlet lately published.

What makes the poetry in the image of the "marble waste of Tadmor," or Grainger's "Ode to Solitude," so much admired by Johnson? Is it the "marble," or the "waste" the *artificial* or the *natural* object? The "waste" is like all other wastes: but the "marble" of Palmyra makes the poetry of the passage as of the place.

The beautiful but barren Hymettus, the whole coast of Attica, her hills and mountains, Pentelicus, Anchesinus, Philopappus, &c. &c., are in themselves poetical, and would be so if the name of Athens, of Athenians, and her very ruins, were swept from the earth. But am I to be told that the "nature" of Attica would be more poetical without the "art" of the Acropolis? of the Temple of Theseus? and of the still all Greek and glorious monuments of her exquisitely artificial genius? Ask the traveller what strikes him as most poetical, the Parthenon, or the rock on which it stands? The columns of Cape Colonna, or the Cape itself? The rocks at the foot of it, or the recollection that Falconer's *Ship* was bulged upon them? There are a thousand rocks and capes, far more picturesque than those of the Acropolis and Cape Sunium in themselves; what are they to a thousand scenes in the wilder parts of Greece, of Asia Minor, Switzerland, or even of Cintra in Portugal, or to many scenes of Italy, and the Sierras of Spain? But it is the "art," the columns, the temples, the wrecked vessels, which give them their antique and their modern poetry, and not the spots themselves. Without them, the *spots* of earth would be unnoticed and unknown; buried, like Babylon and Nineveh, in indistinct confusion, without poetry, as without existence; but to whatever spot of earth these ruins were transported, if they were capable of

transportation, like the obelisk, and the sphinx, and the Memnon's head, there they would still exist in the perfection of their beauty, and in the pride of their poetry. I opposed, and will ever oppose, the robbery of ruins from Athens, to instruct the English in sculpture; but why did I do so? The ruins are as poetical in Piccadilly as they were in the Parthenon; but the Parthenon and its rock are less so without them. Such is the poetry of art.

Mr. Bowles contends again that the pyramids of Egypt are poetical, because of "the association with boundless deserts," and that a "pyramid of the same dimensions" would not be sublime in "Lincoln's Inn. Not so poetical certainly; but take away the "pyramids," and what is the "desert"? Take away Stone-henge from Salisbury plain and it is nothing more than Hounslow heath, or any other uninclosed down. It appears to me that St. Peter's, the Coliseum, the Pantheon, the Palatine, the Apollo, the Laocoon, the Venus di Medicis, the Hercules, the dying Gladiator, the Moses of Michael Angelo, and all the higher works of Canova, (I have already spoken of those of ancient Greece, still extant in that country, or transported to England,) are as poetical as Mont Blanc or Mount Etna, perhaps still more so, as they are direct manifestations of mind, and pre-suppose poetry in their very conception; and have moreover, as being such, something of actual life, which cannot belong to any part of inanimate nature, unless we adopt the system of Spinoza, that the world is the Dity. There can be nothing more poetical in its aspect than the city of Venice; does this depend upon the sea, or the canals.

"The dirt and sea-weeds whence proud Venice rose?"

Is it the canal which runs between the palace and the person, or the "Bridge of Sighs," which connects them, that render it poetical? Is it the "Canale Grande," or the Rialto which arches it, the churches which tower over it, the palaces which line, and the gondolas which glide over the waters, that render this city more poetical than Rome itself? Mr. Bowles will say perhaps, that the Rialto is but marble, the palaces and churches only stone, and the gondolas a "coarse" black cloth, thrown over some planks of carved wood, with a shining bit of fantastically formed iron at the prow, "without" the water. And I tell him that without these, the water would be nothing but a clay coloured ditch, and whoever says the contrary, deserves to be at the bottom of that, where Pope's heroes are embraced by the mud nymph. There would be nothing to make the canal of Venice more poetical than that of Paddington, were it not for the artificial adjuncts above-mentioned, although it is a perfectly natural canal, formed by the sea, and the innumerable islands which constitutes the site of this extraordinary city.

The very Cloaca of Tarquin at Rome are as poetical as Richmond Hill; many will think more so. Take away Rome, and leave the Tiber and the seven hills, in the nature of Evander's time. Let Mr. Bowles, or Mr. Wordsworth, or Mr. Southey, or any of the other "naturals," make a poem upon them, and then see which is most poetical, their production, or the commonest guide book, which tells you the road from St. Peter's to the Coliseum, and informs you what you will see by the way. The ground interests in Virgil, because it will be *Rome*, and not because it is Evander's rural domain.

Mr. Bowles then proceeds to press Homer into his service, in answer to a remark of Mr. Campbell's, that "Homer was a great describer of works of art." Mr. Bowles contends that all his great power, even in this, depends upon their connexion with nature. The "shield of Achilles" derives its poetical interest from the subjects described on it. And from what does the spear of Achilles derive interest? and the helmet and the mail worn by Patroclus, and the celestial armour, and the very brazen greaves of the well-booted Greeks? Is it solely from the legs, and the back, and the breast, and human body, which they enclose? In that case, it would have been more poetical to have made them fight naked; and Gulley and Gregson, as being nearer to a state of nature, are more poetical boxing in a pair of drawers than Hector and Achilles in radiant armour, and with heroic weapons.

Instead of the clash of helmets, and the rushing of chariots, and the whizzing of spears, and the glancing of swords, and the cleaving of shields, and piercing of breast-plates, why not represent the Greeks and Trojans like two savage tribes, tugging and tearing, and kicking, and biting, and gnashing, foaming, grinning, and gouging in all the poetry of martial nature, unincumbered with gross, prosaic, artificial arms, an equal superfluity to the natural warrior, and his natural poet. Is there any thing unpatriotic in Ulysses striking the horses of Rhesus with his bow, (having forgotten his thong), or would Mr. Bowles have had him kick them with his foot, or smack them with his hand, as being more unsophisticated?

In Gray's Elegy, is there an image more striking than his "shapeless sculpture"? Of sculpture in general, it may be observed, that it is more poetical than nature itself, inasmuch as it represents and bodies forth that ideal beauty and sublimity which is never to be found in actual nature. This at least is the general opinion. But always excepting the Venus di Medicis, I differ from that opinion, at least as far as re-

gards female beauty; for the head of Lady Charlemont, (when I first saw her nine years ago), seemed to possess all that sculpture could require for its ideal. I recollect seeing something of the same kind in the head of an Albanian girl, who was actually employed in mending a road in the mountains, and in some Greek, and one or two Italian faces. But of sublimity, I have never seen any thing in human nature at all to approach the expression of sculpture, either in the Apollo, the Moses, or other of the sterner works of ancient or modern art.

Let us examine a little further this "babble of green fields," and of bare nature in general as superior to artificial imagery, for the poetical purposes of the fine arts. In landscape painting, the great artist does not give you a literal copy of a country, but he invents and composes one. Nature, in her actual aspect, does not furnish him with such existing scenes as he requires. Even where he presents you with some famous city, or celebrated scene from mountain or other nature, it must be taken from some particular point of view, and with such light, and shade, and distance, &c. as serve not only to heighten its beauties, but to shadow its deformities. The poetry of Nature alone, exactly as she appears, is not sufficient to bear him out. The very sky of his painting is not the *portrait* of the sky of Nature; it is a composition of different skies, observed at different times, and not the whole copied from any particular day. And why? Because Nature is not lavish of her beauties; they are widely scattered, and occasionally displayed, to be selected with care, and gathered with difficulty.

Of sculpture I have just spoken. It is the great scope of the sculptor to heighten Nature into heroic beauty, i.e. in plain English to surpass his model. When Canova forms a statue, he takes a limb from one, a hand from another, a feature from a third, and shape, it may be, from a fourth, probably at the same time improving upon all, as the Greek of old did in embodying his Venus.

Ask a portrait painter to describe his agonies in accommodating the faces with which Nature and his sisters have crowded his painting-room, to the principles of his art: with the exception of perhaps ten faces in as many millions, there is not one which he can venture to give without shading much and adding more. Nature, exactly, simply, barely Nature, will make no great artist of any kind, and least of all a poet—the most artificial, perhaps, of all artists in his very essence. With regard to natural imagery, the poets are obliged to take some of their best illustrations from art. You say that a "fountain is as clear or clearer than a glass," to express its beauty—

"O fons Bandusiae, splendor vitro?"

In the speech of Mark Antony, the body of Cæsar is displayed, but so also is his mantle:

"—You all do know this mantle," &c.

"Look! in this place ran Cassius' dagger through."

If the poet had said that Cassius had run his *fist* through the rent of the mantle, it would have had more of Mr. Bowles's "nature" to help it; but the artificial dagger is more poetical than any natural hand without it. In the sublime of sacred poetry, "Who is this that cometh from Edom? with dyed garments from Bozrah?" Would "the comer" be poetical without his "dyed garments?" which strike and startle the spectator, and identify the approaching object.

The mother of Sisera is represented listening for the "wheels of his chariot." Solomon, in his song, compares the nose of his beloved to "a tower," which to us appears an eastern exaggeration. If he had said, that her stature was like that of a "tower's," it would have been as poetical as if he had compared her to a tree.

"The virtuous Marcia towers above her sex" is an instance of an artificial image to express a moral superiority. But Solomon, it is probable, did not compare his beloved's nose to a "tower," on account of its length, but of its symmetry; and making allowance for eastern hyperbole, and the difficulty of finding a discreet image for a female nose in nature, it is perhaps as good a figure as any other.

Art is not inferior to nature for poetical purposes. What makes a regiment of soldiers a more noble object of view than the same mass of mob? Their arms, their dresses, their banners, and the art and artificial symmetry and position of their movements. A Highland's plaid, a Musselman's turban, and a Roman toga, are more poetical than the tattooed or untattooed buttocks of a New Sandwich savage, although they were described by William Wordsworth himself like the "ideot in his glory."

I have seen as many mountaineers as most men, and more fleets than the generality of landsmen; and to my mind, a large convoy with a few sail of the line to conduct them, is as noble and as poetical a prospect as all that inanimate nature can produce. I prefer the "mast of some great admiral," with all its tackle, to the Scotch fir or the alpine tannen; and think more poetry has been made out of it. In what does the infinite superiority of "Falconer's Shipwreck" over all other shipwrecks consist? In his admirable application of the terms of his art; in a poet-sailor's description of the sailor's fate. These very terms, by his application, make the strength and reality of his poem. Why? because he-

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was a poet, and in the hands of a poet art will not be found less ornamental than nature. It is precisely in general nature, and in stepping out of his element, that Falconer fails; where he disgresses to speak of ancient Greece, and "such branches of learning."

In Dyer's "Grongar Hill," upon which his fame rests, the very appearance of nature herself is moralized into an artificial image:

"Thus is nature's *vesture* wrought,
To instruct our wandering thought;
Thus she *dresses green* and *gray*,
To disperse our cares away."

To return once more to the sea. Let any one look on the long wall of Malamocco, which curbs the Adriatic, and pronounce between the sea and its master. Surely that Roman work, (I mean *Roman* in conception and performance) which says to the ocean, "Thus far shalt thou come and no further," and is obeyed, is not less sublime and poetical than the angry waves which vainly break beneath it.

Mr. Bowles makes the chief part of a ship's poesy depend upon the *wind*: then why is a ship under sail more poetical than a hog in a high wind? The hog is all nature, the ship is all art, "coarse canvas," "blue bunting," and "tall poles;" both are violently acted upon by the wind, tossed here and there, to and fro, and yet nothing but excess of hunger could make me look upon the pig as the more poetical of the two, and then only in the shape of a griskin.

Will Mr. Bowles tell us that the poetry of an aqueduct consists in the *water* which it conveys? Let him look on that of Justinian, on those of Rome, Constantinople, Lisbon, and Elvas, or even at the remains of that in Attica.

We are asked, "What makes the venerable towers of Westminster Abbey more poetical, as objects, than the tower for the manufactory of patent shot, surrounded by the same scenery?" I will answer, the *architecture*. Turn Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's, into a powder magazine, their poetry, as objects, remains the same; the Parthenon was actually converted into one by the Turks, during Morosini's Venetian siege, and part of it destroyed in consequence. Cromwell's dragoons stalled their steeds in Worcester cathedral? was it less poetical as an object than before? Ask a foreigner on his approach to London; which strikes him as the most poetical of the towers before him: he will point out Saint Paul's and Westminster Abbey, without, perhaps, knowing the names or associations of either, and pass over the "tower for patent shot," not that for any thing he knows to the contrary, it might not be the mausoleum of a monarch or a Waterloo column, or a Trafalgar monument, but because its architecture is obviously inferior.

One more poetical instance of the power of art, and even its superiority over nature, in poetry; and I have done:—the bust of *Antinous*! Is there any thing in nature like this marble, excepting the Venus? Can there be more poetry gathered into existence than in that wonderful creation of perfect beauty? But the poetry of this bust is in no respect derived from nature, nor from any association of moral exaltedness: for what is there in common with moral nature, and the male minion of Adrian? The very execution is not *natural*, but *super-natural*, or rather *super-artificial*, for nature has never done so much.

Away, then, with this cant about nature, and "invariable principles of poetry!" A great artist will make a block of stone as sublime as a mountain, and a good poet can imbue a pack of cards with more poetry than inhabits the forests of America. It is the business and the proof of a poet to give the lie to the proverb, and sometimes to "make a silken purse out of a sow's ear;" and to conclude with another homely proverb, "a good workman will not find fault with his tools."

Illuminated Dials of Clocks.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

SIR, It has long been a desideratum to have the dials or horologes of Steeple Clocks illuminated, so as that the time might be seen at a distance during dark.—Last night an experiment was made on the north dial of the Tron Steeple. A strong light was placed in the centre of a parabolic reflector situated in a room of the Britannia Tavern, Trongate, and a stream of parallel rays sent up therefrom to the said dial, rendering the hours and hands quite distinctly visible; but not so strongly as it is hoped by other means yet to do. The Glasgow Gas Light Company have handsomely offered Gas gratis for the Tron Steeple when carried into effect.

Glasgow, April 27, 1821.

Z.

State of the Turkish Empire.

(From a Frankfort Paper.)

Constantinople, March 5.—A concurrence of circumstances, which according to some persons, is a mere effect of chance, while others see in it the result of political combinations, appears calculated to increase daily the internal embarrassments in which the Ottoman Porte has been entangled for some time. The war in Albania, which commenced last Spring, is not yet terminated, and already Servia has claimed some months since important privileges, and the demand was made with a degree of confidence which made it necessary to comply with it. Perhaps these privileges, most unwillingly conceded, will but half satisfy the wishes of the inhabitants of that province. Serious disorders have broken out in the countries near to Persia, which have required the employment of a considerable proportion of the Ottoman forces. In Arabia the Wechabites have assembled their hordes and threaten a new war. In these difficult conjunctures, and at a moment when the Porte was, as it were, on the point of finding itself in urgent need of the forces under Mahomet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, to oppose them to the wandering hordes which his son Ismael Pasha had before conquered, it has imprudently threatened that powerful Chief with a maritime expedition, with a view, if not wholly to strip him of his power, at least (which would be the same to him) to deprive him of his treasures, which it unwillingly sees in his hands. This step being taken, whether the expedition takes place or not, Mahomet Ali, well aware of the intentions of the Porte towards him, can no longer be considered but as an enemy more or less avowedly. While the Government was already oppressed by so many burdens, an insurrection broke out in Wallachia. At first it was hoped that it would be speedily suppressed, but now we learn that it has extended to Moldavia, threatens to extend to all the countries of the Empire, which are not Mussulman, and that it is the result of a plan to separate all the Greek Provinces from the Ottoman dominions. To the obscure leader, the Wallachian Theodore, who first raised the standard of revolt, has succeeded the young Ypsilanti, a name equally distinguished and honoured among the Greeks, and son of the Hospodar who was for a long time a refugee in Russia. A young Prince, in the flower of his age, may have at once two objects in view—to change the fate of the whole Greek nation, and to avenge the long procription of a father whose flight and exile he shared; and, above all, the blood of a grandfather, who, in his old age, was torn from his retreat on the Bosphorus, and almost in the midst of his whole family, loaded with chains, stripped of his possessions, and inhumanly put to death by the Porte. Such an enemy may become very formidable to the Porte. There is, besides, every reason to apprehend that Wallachia and Moldavia, which now but half recognise its supremacy, may force it to act with a degree of reserve, which will paralyse all its means of action, and that thus the troubles in those provinces may have the most fatal consequences for the fate of the empire. So many causes united, may lead to important events in the East; they are at least more than sufficient to rouse the Divan from its usual apathy, and cause it to apply all the resources of its policy, and the greater part of the military force at its disposal.

It is the generally received opinion that the Ottoman power weighs but lightly in the scale of European interest, and that it is impossible any circumstance should arise capable of collecting into one focus all the energy and force of the Ottomans, even by directly clashing with all that is still capable of offending the Mussulman pride and the religion; on this supposition, it may seem indifferent whether its forces are put in motion or not, to suppress the troubles which break out at once in various parts of the Empire of the Crescent.

The Porte may the more securely pursue this course, as the Christian Powers nearest to us have judged themselves called upon to give the greater part of their military forces a direction which will keep them remote from the countries of the East. But what will be the issue of this situation of the Porte? Will some powerful hand profit by the very difficulty of the circumstances, to strengthen the foundations of the State?—Or shall we see alternately the Janissaries of our European provinces called upon to combat the rebels of Asia, and those of the faithful provinces of that part of the empire put in motion to reduce the rebels in Europe? In fine, shall we see Mussulmans and Greeks opposed to each other, on their own soil, as it were by secret springs, to destroy each other, in order to pave the way for the fall of the empire? Time alone can shew.

Whatever be the fate which awaits us, and with whatever indifference the events which pass upon us may be viewed in the west, it is no less true, in our opinion, that the Tower of Leander, in the angle of the Seraglio, is the fulcrum in which the interests of the north and the south of Asia are balanced and held in equilibrium, and that the Ottoman empire, whatever be the state and adversary to which it is reduced, is still the keystone of the political portion of this part of the globe—a

keystone which opposite combinations may tend with equal perseverance, some to maintain firmly in its place, others violently to lean from it. Under such circumstances, it cannot be uninteresting to be able to appreciate the military force which the Porte still has at its disposal to meet the dangers with which it is now threatened. They are as follows:

INFANTRY.

Janissaries.....	113,400
Topegis (cannoneers).....	16,000
Ghambaradgis (bombardiers).....	2,000
Bostangis.....	12,000
Skeletons of regiments, organised and exercised in the European manner.....	20,000
	163,400
Levantis (mariners).....	50,000
Wallachian and Moldavian Corps.....	6,000
Methergis (soldiers appointed to pitch the tents).....	6,000
	225,400

CAVALRY.

Sipahis, paid regularly.....	10,000
Miklagis (cavalry that follow the Sipahis) and Segbans (keepers of baggage).....	10,000
Zaims and Timiriats (feudal cavalry).....	132,000
Dehlis (light horse volunteers).....	10,000
Serradgis and Ghedis (the train and the armourers, which, in case of need, forms a corps of reserve).....	19,000
	181,000
Total Cavalry.....	181,000
Total Infantry	225,400
Grand total.....	406,400

Though, on account of the various fixed services in which a part the Ottoman army is constantly employed, only the half of the mass of force can be considered as disposable, it is however, evident, that with some energy in its councils, some order in the Administration, there still remain to the Sublime Porte more than sufficient means to resist both the shocks with which the Empire is troubled, and the attacks with which it is threatened or assailed on all sides.

Savoyard Soldiers.

(From a Private Letter received from Turin.)

"I have already alluded to what took place at Alexandria, where the movement which has extended over the kingdom first began. The Savoyard regiment of infantry in that garrison, being abandoned by their colonel, who was at first disinclined to a change, did not know what side to take in a question on which they had no information, and therefore many of them resolved to take neither, but to retire to their homes. They accordingly set out from Piedmont in considerable numbers for their native mountains, rather bewildered in opinion than hostile to a change, and their behaviour in the circumstances in which they were placed is not the least wonderful incident in this wonderful revolution. Though released from the laws of military discipline, because there was no competent authority to claim their obedience; though allowed to retire with arms in their hands and without money in their pockets; though compelled almost to beg their subsistence home through solitary villages which they might have laid under contribution, they behaved in as orderly and peaceable a manner as if their colonel had marched at their head. Placed thus under the influence of every temptation which the pressure of want or the prospect of impunity could offer, they did not commit one act of pillage, or indulge in one single excess of licentiousness. On the 17th and 18th instant, I met about 300 of them in straggling parties of between 12 and 40, in about the distance of 60 miles beyond Mont Cenis, and they resembled more the groups of hay-makers or reapers, who traverse different provinces of Great Britain at certain seasons of the year, in quest of labour, than troops abandoned by their commanding officer in the fermentation of a political change, and left to pursue their course without control or restraint. Though we met them in the solitude of the Alps, both after dusk and before day-break, and though our baggage offered a tempting bait, we saw no reason for apprehension; they did not utter a single insolent expression or put on a menacing look. Simple, honest, and laborious, they were returning to their native mountains as they left them, without being corrupted by the license of military life, or induced to create confusion by the hopes of pillage. I conversed with several of them, who all agreed in the same uniform account, that they had left their standards because deserted by their colonel, and that they would return to them when their obedience was legitimately claimed. The regiment has since formed again under its officers."

Fashions for May.

Fancy Ball Dress.—A round dress, composed of pink gaze over satin to correspond; at the bottom of the skirt is a wreath of full-blown roses, placed at the edge; above this wreath is a row of shells, embroidered in silver at irregular distances; they are surmounted by bouquets of roses, which are also placed irregularly, with considerable spaces left between.—Ackermann's Repository.

English Carriage Dress.—High dress of *Gros-de-Naples*, of pale cerulean blue, with two rows of broad silk fringe at the border; each headed by *rouleau* of white satin. *Mancherons* forming a *bourelet*, divided by white satin; triple Castile ruff or Brussels of Urling's lace.

French Public Promenade Dress.—Grey le vantine pelisse trimmed down the front, round the border, and at the *mancherons*, with distinct full puffs of the same colour and material. The pelisse left open in front of the bust. Marguerite coloured satin bonnet, edged with short white marabouts.—*La Belle Assemblee*.

The Fine Arts.

The two Scottish painters, David Wilkie and William Allan, are employed on pictures, which, for conception, character, and execution, promise to excel all their other works. The former has laid his scene in Chelsea, on a pension day; and the varied scene of military glee and carousal is unexpectedly heightened by the arrival of the Gazette of a victory—perhaps of Waterloo. The latter has chosen a far different theme and a remoter period—the murder of Archbishop Sharpe on Magnus Moor by the Covenanters. The Primate appears dragged from his carriage and thrown on the ground, while his grand adversary John Bullen, four, stands contemplating him, before he strikes, with a look of mingled ferocity and fanaticism: one imagines him exclaiming "Thou art a persecutor of God's saints, and shalt surely die." In the production of Wilkie a united interest is given to the scattered groups. A veteran soldier reads aloud the Gazette—a military enthusiasm is diffused like light over every face, and the old and the young, with wife and with sweetheart, forsaking drink and dance, crowd door and window, listening to the detail of this new achievement. The young soldiers seem to say, in an under tone, "Why this beats all the battles we have won yet" while the veterans, with a dubious shake of the head, reply, "We wish you had seen Dettingen or Fontenoy, or the Heights of Abraham." In the work of Allan there is a similar concentration of action and purpose; nor are those terrible beings who do this cruel deed mere ordinary ruffians, who stab for hire; every blow they strike seems to the fanatic heads on the canvass a fulfilment of scripture or predestination; and the "Lord hath delivered him into our hands" seems actually on the lips of one who has half drawn his sword to strike. Apart, and on horseback, appears Hackstoun of Rathillet, a gentleman by birth, and a gallant soldier, a feather in his hat, and his cloak held to his mouth; he has a look of calm melancholy, and something of stern sorrow; for it seems doubtful to him if his companions have a right "call" to smite and slay.

In all the works of these artists there is a richness of expression and an individuality of character which rise far superior to the mere efforts of human speculation alone. There is the same eye for the great or the minute—the same deep sense of beauty—a similar tact for seizing upon and employing character—the same power of singling out objects, and presenting them to the eye clothed in the most original character and the richest fancy. Allan, to his early productions, imparted something of a beautiful wildness which he found, it may be among the Circassian mountains. Wilkie made the people of his native land his study and his theme;—and both have displayed largely that curious mixture of pathos and humour, of staid gravity and comic mirth, peculiar, perhaps, to Scotland. It were to be wished that they sometimes, looked more particularly upon existence, and threw more of that singular and romantic charm over their labours which characterizes the poetry of Sir Walter Scott, and shines out so brightly in his inimitable novels. It might be better if they turned from fanatics and smugglers, and illicit distillers to the chivalrous themes of which Scottish history and poetry, and tradition, are so full; but "Ika man wears his ain belt his ain gait," says their native proverb, and so say we.—*Guardian*.

Europe Marriages.

At Glasgow, on the 16th of April, Mr. Robert Paton, teacher, to Isobel Macrae, only daughter of the deceased Christopher Macrae, Esq. Calcutta.

On the 26th of February, at Florence, in the house of his Excellency Lord Burghersh, Viscount Tullamore, only son of the Earl of Charleville, to Miss Beaujolais Campbell, third daughter of the late Colonel Campbell of Shawfield, and niece to the Duke of Argyll.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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LETTER I.

Adawlut System of India.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

The discussions to which the English Pamphlet on our Judicial System has given rise, in the columns of your popular Journal,* must have afforded amusement and instruction to many Readers, and particularly to that contemplative class, whose habits of thinking lead them to indulge in speculations and reveries—visionary perhaps but pleasing—on the progressive march of human improvement, and the amelioration of the country in which their lot is cast. The full and free discussion of such topics must be of great and general utility in every State, where the good of the governed is professed to be the only object of public measures: and even in countries where another object and a distinct interest may occupy a share of the solicitudes of their administrators, as in the old Proprietary Governments of North America, and the possessions temporarily held by the English East India Company—even in such Polities, the general weal, or good of the Subject, is always necessarily the main object which its Rulers profess to search after and follow up.

It is a favorite doctrine, unhappily, with too many whose talents and station give much influence to their sentiments, that there is no Public—and no Public Opinion in India; whence they deduce the *inutility* of all Public Discussion, and some go the length of inferring its *inexpediency*. That the voice even of a Prophet calling out in the desert would be useless if there were none to listen, who will doubt? But fortunately such is not our condition in British India; and the Advocates for fettering or silencing Discussion on account of its alleged nullity, build their melancholy and humiliating conclusion upon a foundation of premises wholly erroneous: they set out with a flagrant *Petitio Principii*. There is a Public; there is a Public Voice in British India: those who deny this palpable truth and deny it conscientiously, having no interest in keeping down inconvenient animadversion on their own conduct, are in the position of the man who continued to gaze on the East while the Earth on which he stood revolved, and the Luminary which he worshipped had already passed over his head. Such men have ears, but they hear not: eyes, yet they cannot see!

In the infancy of our Establishments, when the entire English Society at each petty Settlement consisted of a Trading President and Council who ruled over a handful of Civil and Military Servants of the Company; when our footing was precarious and put in jeopardy by each successive struggle of the Mahomedan Conquerors whom we gradually displaced; when time had not yet given birth to a new race of Indo-British descendants; when the spirit of Monopoly was still young and vigorous, and an Interloper was regarded with the same feelings of vulgar fear and hatred as a Felon or Sorcerer; when the protection of independent Courts of Justice was as a thing unknown and unheard of; when the only European inhabitants out of the pale of the Service, were a very few Attorneys, Mariners, and Traders, whose interests were closely identified with those of the East India Company, under whom they enjoyed a profitable sub-monopoly, to the exclusion of their less fortunate fellow Citizens of England,—in those “good old times,” it might indeed be truly said, there was no Public in India. In such a state of society, the Governors were all in all and the Governed reckoned as nothing; there was no check of Opinion to overawe the actions of men who had all a common and sympathetic fellow-feeling with each other, from the highest Functionary to the lowest.

The consequences were precisely such as the philosophical reader of History is led to expect from human nature under like circumstances. Facts spoke for themselves: the colossal fortunes acquired by public men who returned after a brief residence here, to distinguish themselves by sordid preeminence at home; the rumours of violence, oppression, and extortion in India,—could not fail of attracting notice in England. The result was a Parliamentary investigation, of which future ages will say, that although the Conductors were led into error and exaggeration through the novelty of the subject, and excess of enthusiastic feeling, yet their labours remain an eternal monument of the virtuous intrepidity, the love of Truth and Justice, the patient inquiry, and the keen sense of Honor that distinguish English Statesmen. The well known Committee Reports shew but too forcibly and in too true colours, the state of things that prevailed during the period when the *Beau Ideal* of Anglo-Indian Society existed, unruffled and undisturbed by the rude interference of any thing like Public Opinion. The times of which I speak are past and gone; the actors, gathered to their fathers: Truth may at last be spoken without hurting the feelings of any one: let us not deny then, that in the main, the picture drawn of India by all the Parliamentary Committees, Secret and Select, Whig and Tory, was, in the main just and true. As an old Indian I confidently appeal to the honest recollections of those who have resided in this country for 30 or 40 years, whether within their own memory, a gradual though striking change has not been silently operating among all ranks and classes of public men; until at length a degree of purity in the administration of affairs, and the conduct of every department of public business has come to prevail generally, which is scarcely to be met with in England itself, and certainly was unknown in India at the period of which I speak. What has produced this remarkable revolution? It has not been accompanied by any of those storms or similar phenomena which give token of the process of purification in the political atmosphere, when a virtuous and reforming Administration succeeds to the possession of authority over corrupt and demoralised servants; and when power is called in to overcome the resistance of the many that naturally unite in any struggle against reformation. During the half century that has nearly elapsed since the tide began to turn, how few have been the prosecutions, the punishments, the displacements of public delinquents! The Governments, the Courts, have so rarely interposed their authority, that it may be almost said they have had no direct hand in the work of improvement; and indeed we are warranted by all History in asserting that no general and wide sweeping amendment is ever effected by Governors, unless the Spirit of the Times heartily co-operates with them. Yet the peculations, the jobs, the briberies, the extortions that did undeniably once prevail in British India, to such an extent that virtue and vice were confounded, and laxity received countenance and support from universal fellow feeling,—are all utterly extinct and gone; are spoken of by us sober and elderly people, as the Tales of other times!

What then has produced so great and beneficial a change, but the omnipotence of Public Opinion? Yet with this important fact staring us in the face, a fact wholly inexplicable by any other solution, there are many to be found, even among those whose religious and moral feelings teach them duly to appreciate the value of the reformation effected, who deny the existence of an Indian Public or the efficacy of its voice; although they may be challenged to assign any other efficient cause for the improvement that has taken place, that shall satisfy men, who are given to scrutinize the motives of human action, or to investigate the sources of great and general changes in the condition of Political Society. Let us not deceive ourselves; let us not contribute to keep up a delusion, which, however comfortable to the feeble-minded or convenient to the evil-disposed, cannot but be fatally injurious to the progress of amelioration, since it weakens the most powerful of all checks on vice and folly, and strengthens the natural tendency of every Government administered by fainthearted men in all times and all countries, to keep behind and to resist the Spirit of the Times and the march of Improvement. If there

* For the Original Work on the Adawlut System, vide *Calcutta Journal* for April 1820, Vol. 2, pages 615, 619, 639, 642, 651, 654 and 662; and the following Letters on the Adawlut System:—Letter signed **GANGETICUS**, May 7, 1821, Vol. 3, page 75; and July 26, 1821, Vol. 4, page 329; T.—T.—, May 10, 1820, Vol. 3, page 115; A CIVILIAN, May 23, 1821, Vol. 3, page 271, and July 5, 1820, Vol. 4, page 53; A MOFUSSILE, June 28, 1821, Vol. 3, page 703; and REGULUS, July 25, 1821, Vol. 4, page 313.

be no Public, and no strength of Public Opinion in India, how shall we account for many evident and notorious minor facts, to which we cannot shut even unwilling eyes? Whence comes it that while 40 years back there was but one weekly Newspaper in Calcutta (that of the Government) and 30 years ago, but two, —there have sprung up within the last three years, no less than three Daily Journals, in addition to those ancient *Hebdomadals*? What but Public Opinion has given to numerous independent and unpaid individuals an important share in the Municipal Administration of this City, in the shape of Committees for Lotteries, Improvements, Roads, and Canals, or as voluntary Magistrates? What but this, awoke the Opponents of Self-election from the slumbers of 30 years, and disturbed the tranquil usurpation of the Church Vestry by a struggle so pertinacious that even the powerful support of Authority has only left them a precarious and temporary hold of their unlawful seats? To what other cause shall we ascribe the magnanimous enfranchisement of the Press some years ago, and the feverish disposition that now prevails to narrow the practical employment of an Engine which experience has shewn to be more popular and powerful than is agreeable to every subordinate Functionary? What but Public Opinion in India gave rise to the institution of our College, or supports it in its languishing condition against its more favored Rival of Haileybury? What led Lord Wellesley to support Country Ships and Private Trade against the wishes of his Masters? What voted Cenotaphs and Statues to Cornwallis, Wellesley, or Warren Hastings, and welcome Addresses to so many of our Rulers and Judges at different times? What produced vast Patriotic Subscriptions in 1797 and 1815? What raised a Steeped Kirk, and legalized Presbyterian marriages under the very nose of a Church Establishment? What but Public Opinion enabled the Government to fund 30 or 40 millions sterling of Debt,—a procedure not more useful to the supply of its pressing wants, than vitally essential to the stability and progress of Commerce, and conducive to the permanence of British power by its hold on the interests of the rich and powerful among our Native Subjects? What, in fine, but the Public Voice, gave birth to the Incorporation for clearing the wildernesses of Saugor,—to Literary Associations at all the Presidencies,—and in various forms—to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and those for diffusing Elementary Education among our Native fellow subjects in so many shapes?

Let us hear no more then, of this interested *cant*, that there is no Indian Public. Those who are so eager to give currency to that favored opinion, will never obtain assent to their debasing and unphilosophical position, from the thinking, observing, and independent men, who form the great majority of European Society in India: the very anxiety that is shewn to inculcate this belief on all convenient occasions, (unless indeed when some object is in view which can only be gained by the instrumentality of this decried Public Opinion), gives room to suspect that conviction is not at the bottom of this approved article in the Political Creed of those who style themselves *par excellence* "the Orderly and Pious" among us. The Apostles that preach this demoralizing and debasing Dogma with so much zeal, will generally be found to have that interest in its successful propagation, which too often accompanies the possession of power and authority, and makes their depositaries all over the world, if bad men, eager to crush the impertinence of opposition—if good, feverish and irritable under that criticism from their fellow-subjects, to which every Englishman should submit for the general good, though conscious of not needing its application in his proper person. The *real* sentiments regarding the strength and importance of Public Opinion, entertained by those who are so loud in denying its force or existence, are sufficiently manifested, by their watchful anxiety to restrain its expression, and by the steady hostility testified by so many more less openly to the only Organ by which the Public Voice can make itself effectually heard—the Press. There are, however, exceptions: there are not a few Spirits of more generous and *English-like* natures, who feeling that they can have nothing to fear from the most searching scrutiny, court instead of shunning

the most rigorous and open examination of their public conduct. The number of these must rapidly increase; such characters are fast multiplying all over Europe, in spite of the opposition and difficulty interposed by inveterate habits and prejudices, and confined education. The *Ratio* of augmentation in the numbers of these Friends to Free Discussion, partakes of what mathematicians call the *Geometrical*. Its first steps are few and slow; for it requires some time before public men, who have been long accustomed to own allegiance to no Tribunal but those (comparatively inefficient) of an official description, can get over their surprise, or habituate themselves to defer and bow before the authority of that novel Court, PUBLIC OPINION. But its advantages will soon be apprehended, example will rapidly spread from a sense of common and general benefit, and as the numbers of Friends to Public Discussion among us rapidly multiply, so the entire Freedom of the Indian Press will in time become established on a just and firm footing, beyond the reach of those occasional gusts and cross gales, that now and then would seem to threaten its very existence: though in truth they are rather useful than otherwise; as they shew the shapes and quarters whence future dangers are to be apprehended, and teach the inexperienced by what resources of skill they may be met.

The Discussions on the Judicial System to which I referred at the beginning of this desultory Letter, appear to mark a distinct step in this *Geometric Series*. Although your Journal has now been established three years, and appears to have obtained a *Monopoly* of Correspondence on Philosophical, Economical, and Political Topics, it has often struck me, from a variety of circumstances of internal evidence that you had but little comparative support from "The Service," in the way of original Contributions, I mean.—That the *Ancients* of this great Body should avoid in general mixing in Anonymous Discussion, no one who reflects, or who is charitably disposed, will wonder: but among the middle and younger classes, trained under MALTHUS, HAMILTON & MACKINTOSH, we might have expected that some would take a deeper interest and more active share than they have done, in the discussion of topics connected with their Professional range of Employment. At last, however, they do seem to be coming forth. The Adawlut Question appears to have stirred "The Service" into an activity, which, to judge by the specimens already produced, will supply useful information and valuable opinions, and accomplish much practical good.

Whatever Official People may say and believe, or wish others to believe, it is a point pretty well established by the evidence of all History, that *great* and beneficial Improvements in Administration or Legislation have rarely owed their origin to the deliberations of routine men-of-business. Such persons are most useful in keeping the machine going with regularity; but it's *new* movements and powers are *devised* by a very different set of people, whose vocation is reading, thinking, and comparing; whose element, collision and controversy. The succeeding steps of the *progression*, in this Judicial Debate, I trust will now be marked, and rapid in acceleration; and if you permit me, I purpose occasionally to join in the Fray, and to state to your Readers, such cursory thoughts as have suggested themselves from the perusal of the Pamphlet on our Judicial System, and of your several Correspondents' Commentaries on that Work.

I am, Sir, your's &c.

August 20th 1821.

PHILOPATRIS.

Birth.

On the 22d of July last, at Penang, the Lady of Captain John Gordon, of the 20th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Benares, on the 28th ultimo, Mary, the wife of Francis Law, Esq. aged 29 years and 5 months.

At Pondicherry, on the 13th ultimo, of an affection of the liver, Captain Richard Dally, of the Half-pay of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, aged 35 years.

Friday, September 7, 1821.

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Duke of Wellington.

"It is deemed respectful and proper to state, that no presumption of ability to discuss the merits of any regulations or arrangements of Lord Wellington, has ever entered into the mind of the Writer.—*JONES'S JOURNAL.*

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,
SIR,

The Writer of some Letters in your Paper under the signature of "AN OFFICER," seems to require no aid in his endeavours to prove the superiority of Wellington to Marlborough, whether their characters are considered in a military, political, or private point of view; but as he has entered very little into the detail of the military transactions of the first mentioned, and as the LIBERAL WHIG's answers were particularly directed to those, AN OFFICER will probably excuse an equally great admirer of the Duke's talents for bringing those points more closely into notice.

The LIBERAL WHIG has certainly displayed the liberality of his sentiments in some points not generally or willingly conceded in India; when, therefore, other of his opinions seem not founded on equally liberal grounds, it may be taken for granted that they did not proceed from an opposite failing.

Unbounded confidence in the bravery of the British soldier was a part of Lord Wellington's military faith, in which he never wavered, nor in which was he ever deceived; but this is not taken notice of by A LIBERAL WHIG, though a most important consideration in any discussion of his Lordship's tactics; it distinguished him, I believe, from all his predecessors: and whether arising from prejudice or education, or owing its existence to his campaigns in India, was a conviction, that even with those most inclined to doubt his talents, should greatly soften any charge of rashness they might attempt to bring against him.

A LIBERAL WHIG charges his Lordship with rashness for advancing immediately on his landing in Portugal: I conceive it on the contrary one of those masterly manœuvres that indicated his rising fame.

Mondego Bay was unsafe for the shipping, but the troops were obliged to be landed there; closer to the Tagus being considered in a military point of view as highly dangerous. The Fleet in such a position could not be depended on for either supplies or retreat; it was therefore necessary some ground should be occupied to cover a more favorable roadsted, with the Army prepared to meet an Enemy and not obliged to force a landing. They were thus in some degree necessitated to advance, a communication being kept up with the Fleet by their right, and supplies and carriage (two most important points with an Army in Europe) more easily procured, the more ground they passed over.

By advancing, they neared the Tagus, the bank of which river, from a variety of advantages, promised by far the most favorable country to act in. Lord Wellington's Force, including General Spencer's Division, amounted to about 16,000 (Colonel Jones's work states 14,000); but he was apprised of the Portuguese Troops having advanced to Coimbra, with whom he would be in immediate communication by moving forward; and the information received did not state the French in Portugal at more than 16 or 17,000. With this they had to occupy Lisbon, prepared at every point for insurrection, Fort St Julien, and other posts, which must have employed a very considerable part of them; and Junot did eventually bring only about 12,000 to the field out of 23,000, the number (it was afterwards found) he commanded.—Had Lord Wellington therefore advanced only with the 10,000 he personally commanded from England, he would have been fully justified by circumstances, without a charge of rashness resting on his determination.

After forcing the Enemy at Reléia, his advance to Vemiera became necessary, to cover the disembarkation of General Anstruther's Division at Mocceira, which increased his Army to above 20,000.

On the policy of advancing, I conceive him as much justified from other circumstances as from the sufficient strength of the Corps under his command. His view was to drive the Enemy from Lisbon, without giving him time to arrange for a retreat, and to prevent any chance of succour, which his Lordship evidently expected, from his recommending that Sir John Moore, on his arrival should be directed to move on Satarem, through which Town the great road from Lisbon to the North of Portugal runs, and his occupation of that post would have prevented a reinforcement reaching the Enemy, a thing not improbable from the movement Marshal Bessieres made towards the North of Portugal, evidently as a diversion in favor of Junot, to send a reinforcement or at all events to secure his retreat.

I do not clearly understand A LIBERAL WHIG's expression of "loosely arranged Brigades;" an explanation will enable me to moot that point; but I do not see that the Enemy's attacking the left of the line proves an ill-arranged Force, or an injudicious position. The British Army occupied three heights, mutually supporting each other, and his Lordship was in no way prevented from reinforcing any one of them, had it been necessary during the action: in a mountainous country a battle is generally more an affair of posts than a regular engagement.

Lord Wellington had nothing to cover but his mere communication with the Shipping, and that he fully secured by occupying the heights to the northward and westward of Vimiera, commanding and protecting the landing place at Maceira.

The immediate destruction of Junot's Force was of the utmost importance: such an event freed the capital, prevented further excesses by Junot's troops, tended to keep alive the enthusiasm flourishing in different parts of the kingdom, as well as giving our Allies a favorable opinion of the British Army; and I should not be surprised, if the rapidity, decision, and gallantry of Lord Wellington and his Forces on the above occasion, paved the way for British Officers in the Portuguese Army, who brought it to a state of discipline and efficiency, which that of Spain, by an opposite policy, never could attain.

Had Lord Wellington acted differently, had he remained at the water's edge appuyed upon his transports, had he waited for General Anstruther's Force, then for Sir John Moore's, before advancing, such conduct I conceive would have displayed unnecessary dread of his Enemy, indecision in himself, and want of confidence in his troops: and what would our Allies have thought of an Army, ready to make the most important movements, waiting, with the season closing fast in upon them, till they could double the number of the Enemy. Such a delay would have afforded Junot leisure to add to the fortifications round Lisbon to have prepared for his retreat, or furnished him ample time to plunder the Capital, an operation the French Army are known to be most efficient in.

I therefore cannot avoid thinking his Lordship not only justified in his immediate advance; but so far from meriting censure on the occasion, that he deserves the utmost credit, as well for the determination as for the execution of it.

IOTA.

Death.

At Dum Dum, at the house of Major Pollock, on the 5th instant, in the 22d year of his age, JOHN FORREST Ton, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, and attached to the Mission of the Political Agent in the Western Rajpoot States. As in life he was beloved and respected, so in death he has carried with him the sorrows of all his friends and acquaintances, to whom he had endeared himself by integrity of conduct, and suavity of manner. Thus, at this early age has been cut off, a victim to unremitted exertion and attendance on a sick friend, a young man, who, had he been spared, would doubtless have proved one of the brightest ornaments of his profession. To a mind richly stored with those qualifications which form a deep-read scholar, fervent and sincere in religion, and the seat of every virtue, was united all that could render him admired by those who knew, and beloved by those who were more intimately acquainted with him. His remains were followed to the grave by the gentlemen present at the station.

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Indian News.

Moorshedabad, Sept. 2.—On the morning of the 30th ultimo, the Public Inauguration of his Highness the Soubah of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, took place at the Palace of Moorshedabad.

At sun-rise, a salute of 19 guns was fired at Berhampore, when His Highness was formally proclaimed at that Station, Cosimbazar, and this city. About 10 A. M. His Highness ascended the Musnud, under a salute of 21 guns from the Kellah, and received the congratulations of the Civil and Military Gentlemen of the Station, who were present on the occasion; after which His Highness received the Nuzzars, and conferred Khellaouts on the several members of His Highness's family, and other Natives of Rank. At 11, His Highness proceeded to the Mosque to hear Prayers, in the way throwing Gold Sickies and Rupees to the populace, and returned to the Palace about 12, taking his seat under a royal salute from the Kellah. His Highness was occupied during remainder of the day, receiving the Nuzzars of the various Dependents &c. &c.

An elegant Entertainment was prepared at the Palace of Furrah Baugh, on the opposite shore, which was attended by upwards of sixty Ladies and Gentlemen of the Station.

His Highness on his Ioauguration, received the titles of Boorhun ool Moolkh Intshaumood Dowlah Wallah Jah Syed Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadoor Mahabut Jung.

We have had for the last fourteen days a succession of heavy rains, and the country is completely inundated. Much is to be apprehended for the Grain Crops; such as are ripe cannot be cut in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather. On the evening of the 28th, strong breezes set in from the southward and eastward, which on the morning of the 30th, had increased to a gale. A Paunchway, on which were two Europeans from Dinafore, in attempting to put to at Berhampore, was by the mismanagement of the Mangee upset. One of the Europeans was much hurt in struggling to get out from under the choppahr, but providentially no lives were lost. It is stated that 1600 Rs. in cash, exclusive of other property, was on board; to recover which every exertion is making, and some hopes are entertained of ultimate success, as the accident took place near the shore.

Ghazepore, August 22.—It is with great pleasure we observe that the Cholera Morbus and other diseases so fatal in India have entirely left this Station: there are but few bad cases in the Regimental Hospital. The Natives for some time entertained a notion that Bilious and Brain Fevers in particular would make their appearance; but their forebodings have happily been disappointed. Their apprehensions were owing partly to the hot winds, whose scorching blasts were almost insupportable, and partly to the numerous accounts received from their friends in other quarters. The great falls of Rain, which still continue, are such as have seldom been experienced here; and the whole surrounding country is inundated. The water does not pass off quickly in consequence of the Cantonment being rather low, and the soil of a hard clay. The River has risen rapidly, and it is supplied by numerous streams on the opposite side, which rush into it with the force and rapidity of torrents. The Ryots here still cherish sanguine hopes of an excellent crop in the ensuing season; Letters from Dinafore, Buxar, and Chunar, state there also a very prosperous season is anticipated: and that there has been little or no Sickness since the commencement of the Rains.

Death.

On the 22d ultimo, at Ghazepore, Captain Lechmere, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, on his way from Benares to the Presidency, on Sick Certificate. His remains were interred the same evening; and altho' the Cantonments were nearly inundated in consequence of the late heavy falls of rain, the Funeral was attended by a numerous body of Officers of the Army, besides the usual Detachment of Dragoons, which, together with the Band of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, advanced in solemn order to the place of interment, where his remains were deposited with the usual Military Honors.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Aug. 14	Sophia	British	Neidham	Sea	
18	Cornwall	British	W. Richardson	Bombay	July 31
19	La Nancy	French	A. F. Ardlie	Tranquebar	Aug. 17
20	Ceylon	British	L. Mittany	Colombo	July 24

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept 5	Wellington	British	G. Maxwell	Java
5	Eclipse	British	J. Stewart	Ceylon
MADRAS.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Aug 18	General Harris	British	G. Welstead	China
18	Venus	British	G. Dawson	Manilla

Nautical Notices.

Madras, August 21, 1821.—The Honourable Company's Ship *General Harris* did not take her departure until day-break on Saturday morning. She is bound for Penang, Singapore, and China.

The Ship *Arab* is expected to sail for the Isle of France and England this day.

Passengers.—Major B. B. Parly, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry; Lieutenant F. Howison, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry; Ensign T. M. Mills, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry; Mr. Charles Jones, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry; Lieutenants Dodds and Dacre, and Mr. Paulin.

The *Venus* sailed for Manilla on Sunday.

Passengers.—Reverend and Mrs. Humphreys; Messrs. J. Zachariah, Paul Melitus, R. D. Baboom, Jacob Elias, Lopez, Nicholas Byrambug, J. F. Edgan, Mr. and Mrs. Carapiet, and Mr. Balshazar.

A Ship was standing in front of the Southward at sun-set last evening.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Cutchoura,	per maund	13 14	a 14 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,		2 3	a 2 4
Patchery, 1st,		2	3 a 2 12
Ditto, 2d,		1 14	a 2 0
Moongy, 1st,		1 8	a 1 9
Ditto, 2d,		1 7	a 0 0
Ballum, 1st,		1 13	a 1 14
Wheat, Dooda,		1 2	a 1 3
Gram, Patna,		1 2	a 1 4
Dhali, Urrnhr, good,		1 8	a 1 9
Saltpetre, Cuime, 1st sort,		5 4	a 6 0
2d sort,		4	8 a 4 12
3d sort,		3	8 a 4 0

Cotton.—Some business has been done in Cutchoura during the week at our quotations. At Jeagueung the price is quoted considerably lower than our last, it being on the 31st of August 14-4 to 14-8 per maund—sales 13,000 maunds, of which 1,500 was for Calcutta, and 11,500 for country consumption—stock 55,000 maunds. At Mirzapore no alteration appears to have taken place, the price on the 27th of August being 17-4 per maund—stock about 300,000.

Grain.—May be quoted without alteration, except Moongy Rice, which has declined about 1 anna per maund—stock heavy.

Opium.—May be quoted at an advance since our last of 150 per chest—stock in the bazar about 30 chests of Patna, and 40 chests of Benares.

Piece Goods.—A good deal has been done in them during the week at our quotations. Allahabad Sannahs and Cossahs have advanced a little since our last, the other qualities without alteration.

Saltpetre.—Continues at our former quotations—little has been done in it during the week—a very large stock in the bazar.

Sugar.—Without alteration—some sales have been effected during the week.

Cloves.—The importation lately has been large, and we have heard of no transaction in it during the week—they may be rated at our quotations.

Freight to London.—May still be rated at £ 5 to £ 6.

Friday, September 7, 1821.

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Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 25, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

Regiment of Artillery.—Major Marmaduke Williamson Browne, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 7th of August 1821, in succession to Mason, deceased.

Captain and Brevet Major John Andrew Biggs to be Major, ditto.
1st-Lieutenant John James Farrington to be Captain, ditto.

2d-Lieutenant Augustus Abbott to be 1st-Lieutenant, ditto.

Captain J. C. Carne, of the Regiment of Artillery, is transferred to the Pension List.

Major John Truscott, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to proceed thence to Europe, on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

The Furlough granted to Major Truscott, is, with reference to the Furlough regulations of the Service, to commence from the date on which he shall have proceeded from the Cape of Good Hope to England; but in advertence to the Act of Parliament, which limits the period of absence from India of Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service, that Officer's Furlough will be considered to have effect from the date of sailing of the Ship on which he embarked from Bengal.

Major Charles Stuart, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 4th December 1819, is extended for Eight Months, from the 20th of October 1820, under the regulations of the 21st of that month.

Lieutenant C. T. Thomas, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Mauritius, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 3d November last, is extended for Four Months, from the expiration of the period therein stated, under the regulations of the 21st of October 1820.

The appointment of Ensign Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, as assistant to Lieutenant Garstin, Superintendent of the Saugor Light House, ceased on the 21st instant.

—FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 1, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Artillery Regiment.—1st-Lieutenant George Brooke to be Captain from the 25th of August 1821, in succession to Carne, transferred to the Pension List.

2d-Lieutenant Peter Arnold Torekler to be 1st Lieutenant, ditto.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Roderick Mackenzie to be Captain of a Company from the 22d August 1821, in succession to Lechmere, deceased.

Ensign Robert Wedderburn Beatson to be Lieutenant, ditto.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign James White to be Lieutenant from the 8th August 1821, vice Stubbins, deceased.

The undemoted Officers in the Honorable Company's Army, Cadets of the 5th Class of 1805, who, on the 23d of August 1821, were Subalterns of Fifteen years standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule laid down by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Wild of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant James Leslie Day, ditto, 9th ditto ditto. Lieutenant Elias Bird Pryce, ditto, 26th ditto ditto. Lieutenant John Lucas Earle, ditto, 8th ditto ditto. Lieutenant John Oliver, ditto, 11th ditto ditto. Lieutenant Walter Badenach, ditto, 29th ditto ditto.

His Lordship in Council is to make the following Appointment:

Lieutenant J. F. Paton, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Ally-Ghur, vice Hyde, deceased.

Captain Jonathan Scott, of the Regiment of Artillery, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank:—date of arrival in Fort William 23d August 1821.

Captain George Everest, of the Regiment of Artillery, Chief Assistant to the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 19th August 1820, is extended for 6 Months, beyond the period therein stated.

Ensign John Taylor, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to visit Madras on urgent private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Five Months.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Luxmore, to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Lucknow, during the absence of Doctor Macleod, attached to the suit of his Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Harrison, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil station of Backergunge.

The undermentioned Officers having respectively forwarded Medical Certificates from the Cape of Good Hope, their leave of absence is further extended for six months, from the periods specified opposite to their names subject to the Regulations of the 21st of October 1820.

Major Dickson of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, from the 13th of June 1821.

Lieutenant Badenach of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 10th of June 1821.

—FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 3, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Captain Thomas Frederick Hutchison, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Charge of the Dehly Nijeeb Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant Donnelly, or until further orders.

Captain T. Dundas of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Brigade Major to the Presidency Division, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to proceed thence to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his Health.

The Furlough granted to Captain Dundas is, with reference to the Furlough Regulations of the Service to commence from the 21st March 1821, the date of the expiration of the last extension of that Officer's leave; but in advertence to the Act of Parliament, which limits the period of absence from India of Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, Captain Dundas's Furlough will be considered to have effect from the date of Sailing of the Ship on which he embarked from Bengal.

Captain W. Pickersgill of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for twelve months.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Milt. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 27, 1821.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders under date the 4th instant to Captain Lechmere, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is to commence from the 16th instant, instead of the date therein assigned.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 30, 1821.

Assistant Surgeon J. Savage, of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Rangpore Local Battalion, and directed to proceed and join the Head-quarters of the Corps at Titalyah with the least practicable delay.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Harrison, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, is directed to repair to Backergunge without delay, and perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon John Henderson is posted to the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, and will, on being relieved from the Medical duties at Backergunge, proceed and join his Corps with all practicable expedition.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 31, 1821.

Field Army Orders by Major General Sir G. Martindell, K. C. B under date the 9th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon Dempster to do duty with the 1st Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry at Scerora, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 23rd Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Dare, from 5th October, to 5th March 1822, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

Horse Brigade.—Lieutenant P. Burrowes, from 15th August, to 15th November, to visit Futtygurh, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 22d Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon G. T. Urquhart, from 25th ditto to 25th January 1822, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 1st Regiment.—Ensign H. Doveton, from 1st September, to 1st February 1822, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 15th Regiment.—Captain Pickersgill, from ditto, to 1st to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

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2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quartermaster Master Hoggan, from 15th October, to 15th January 1822, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 8th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quartermaster Vansandau, from 1st September, to 1st March 1822, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 3, 1821.

Lieutenant J. Mackintosh, of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the Corps from the 8th ultimo, vice Stubbins deceased.

Captain R. Mackenzie and Lieutenant R. W. Beatson of the 11th Native Infantry, are posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Lieutenant A. Smith is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. White of the 25th Native Infantry is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 29th Regiment.—Major Garnham, from 20th September, to 20th March 1822, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 4, 1821.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore on Friday the Seventeenth day of August 1821, of which Colonel James Price of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry is President, Lieutenant Emanuel Elkin, 2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charge; viz.

"For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbefitting the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and subversive of Military subordination, in making his Defence before a General Court Martial, (held at Cawnpore on the 22d May last, and continued by adjournments,) the corrupt excuse for advancing several deeply disgraceful imputations against his Superior Officer, Brigadier Vanrenen; the latter not having been either Prosecutor or Witness in the cause, and the matter slanderously alleged against him being utterly unconnected with any question before the Court."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the Evidence before them, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he is Guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do Sentence him the said Lieutenant Emanuel Elkin to be discharged the Service."

Approved and Confirmed. (Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

In compliance with the Representation of the President and Members, Application shall be made to the Governor General in Council that an Annual Allowance equal to what is drawn by a Lieutenant on the Pension List may be granted to Mr. Elkin, the confirmation of which by the Honorable Court will be solicited.

The foregoing Sentence of the General Court Martial is to have effect from the day on which the Order notifying it shall be published at the Station of Cawnpore, up to which Mr. Elkin is to be paid, and from which date he is to be struck off the Strength of the Army.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 11th ultimo to Brevet Captain and Adjutant Ross, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is to commence from the 10th instant, instead of the date therein assigned.

With reference to General Orders of the 23d ultimo, notifying the Relief of the Troops for the present year, the following alteration in the order of movement therein laid down for the undermentioned Corps, is directed to take place:

The whole of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry to march from Pertaubghur towards Hussingabad on the 10th October next.

Instead of five Companies being previously detached from Hussingabad to Bhopalpore to take the temporary duties of that Station, two Companies of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, on the march of that Corps on the 15th October for the destination assigned to it by the relief, are to be left behind for the duties of Bhopalpore, where they will remain until the arrival at that Post of the relieving Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 27th Regiment.—Captain W. Reading from 1st Aug. to 1st September, in extension, to remain at Moradabad, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment.—Ensign R. Somerville, from 10th Sept. to 10th December, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

W. G. PATRICKSON, Offg. Dy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 28, 1821.

At a General Court Martial held at Kaira, on Tuesday the third day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-one, private John Buxton, of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.

"For having deserted from the Regiment on the 4th May 1821, it being the fourth time that he has been guilty of the same Crime."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

The Court having most maturely considered the charge and the evidence adduced in support thereof, together with what the prisoner has alleged in his defence, are of opinion as follows.

That the prisoner is guilty of the first part of the charge, viz. "For having deserted from the Regiment on the 4th May 1821," but they acquit him of the latter part of the charge, viz. "It being the fourth time that he has been guilty of the same Crime."

"Having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, which being in breach of the Articles of War, the Court do therefore sentence him, private John Buxton, of H. M. 17th Dragoons, to receive Nine Hundred lashes (900) on his bare back in the usual manner, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Confirmed, (Signed) CHAS. COLVILLE, Lt. G.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

1st. This Court Martial has brought forward another proof of the carelessness with which, to the defeat of the ends of such investigation, charges are frequently drawn out.

If when this one against John Buxton was so, the Court Martial Book had been consulted, the quibble would have been obviated, by which this great Culprit has escaped the more condign punishment which on bringing him before a General Court Martial, his Commanding Officer, no doubt, thought he merited, for little difference as there has been essentially between the criminality of the prisoner's former absences without leave, and the last one, especially denominated "Desertion," the Court Martial could not do otherwise than give their Finding agreeably to the specific words of the charge.

2d. The re-assembling of the Court for the purpose of considering afresh their sentence, would occasion too much delay, but the Commander in Chief cannot but request the Members to ask of themselves, where a fitter subject is ever likely to be met with, for the application of the 8th Article of the Mutiny Act, than John Buxton.

3d. Orders will be sent to the Commanding Officer at Kaira, respecting the infliction of John Buxton's Sentence.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 30, 1821.

Captain Grenville of H. M. 69th Regiment has leave to return to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to Ensign Wood of the 65th and Lieutenant Adair of the 67th Regiment to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of their health, and to be absent on that account each for two years from the date of their embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. Thomas Lane, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mr. Robert Nugent, late of Neilgunge, Indigo Planter, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mr. William Inglis Mills, late an Assistant Surgeon on the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased—Browne Roberts, Esq.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hill, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Artillery, deceased—Lieutenant Colonel Alexander MacLeod.

Mr. Francis Hathaway, late a Quarter Master Serjeant on the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased—Lieutenants John Henry Lister and Archibald Fullerton Richmond.

Mr. Anthony George Surties, late of the Town of Calcutta, deceased—George Wodsworth, Esq.